

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Claim 1. (*Currently amended*) A parallax barrier device comprising a pair of transparent-electrode substrates each provided with a transparent electrode, and a pair of polarizers sandwiching the pair of transparent-electrode substrates therebetween,

wherein a barrier light-shielding part and a light-transmitting part are formed in a gap between the pair of transparent-electrode substrates,

a liquid crystal layer is formed in the barrier light-shielding part, [[and]]

a resin layer having the property of transmitting light and not serving as a liquid crystal layer is formed in the light transmitting part,

the barrier light-shielding part and the light-transmitting part are alternately arranged along a direction in a plane parallel to the pair of transparent-electrode substrates; [[and]]

the directions of transmission easy axes of the pair of polarizers are approximately parallel to each other, and

the barrier light-shielding part is configured to change a polarization state of light entering the liquid crystal layer according to a distribution state of liquid crystal molecules so that a polarization state of light which has passed through the liquid crystal layer differs from a polarization state of light which has passed through the resin layer having the property of transmitting light.

Claim 2. (*Canceled*).

Claim 3. (*Previously presented*) The parallax barrier device of claim 1, wherein the width of the barrier light-shielding part in the direction in the plane is larger than or equal to the width of the light-transmitting part in the direction in the plane.

Claim 4. (*Original*) The parallax barrier device of claim 1, wherein the liquid crystal layer is a liquid crystal layer exhibiting homogeneous alignment and containing a liquid crystal material whose dielectric-constant anisotropy is positive, and the liquid crystal layer has a retardation of $1/2$ of the wavelength of light entering the liquid crystal layer under application of no voltage.

Claim 5. (*Withdrawn*) The parallax barrier device of claim 1, wherein the liquid crystal layer is a liquid crystal layer exhibiting homeotropic alignment and containing a liquid crystal material whose dielectric-constant anisotropy is negative, and the liquid crystal layer has a retardation of $1/2$ of the wavelength of light entering the liquid crystal layer under application of a voltage.

Claim 6. (*Withdrawn*) The parallax barrier device of claim 1, wherein the liquid crystal layer is a liquid crystal layer exhibiting twisted nematic alignment.

Claim 7. (*Original*) The parallax barrier device of claim 1, wherein the transparent electrode provided in each of the pair of transparent-electrode substrates is a common electrode.

Claim 8. (*Canceled*).

Claim 9. (*Withdrawn*) The parallax barrier device of claim 1, further comprising:
a pair of polarizers sandwiching the pair of transparent-electrode substrates therebetween;
and
an optical retardation plate having a retardation of $1/2$ of the wavelength of incident light
and placed in a gap between at least one of the pair of transparent-electrode substrates and at
least one of the polarizers opposing said at least one of the pair of transparent electrode substrates,
wherein the directions of transmission easy axes of the pair of polarizers are
approximately orthogonal to each other.

Claim 10. (*Original*) The parallax barrier device of claim 1, wherein the resin layer
having the property of transmitting light also functions as a spacer for maintaining a uniform
space between the pair of transparent-electrode substrates.

Claim 11. (*Withdrawn*) A method for fabricating the parallax barrier device of
claim 1, the method comprising the steps of:
applying a resin material having an approximately isotropic refractive index and having
the property of transmitting light onto the transparent-electrode substrates; and
performing, on the resin material, processes of light exposure using a photo mask,
development and baking, thereby forming the resin layer.

Claim 12. (*Previously presented*) A display apparatus comprising:
the parallax barrier device of claim 1; and

an image display device including a first pixel part constituting a first image and a second pixel part constituting a second image.

Claim 13. (*Original*) The display apparatus of claim 12, wherein the first pixel part is a pixel part for a left eye, and

the second pixel part is a pixel part for a right eye.

Claim 14. (*Original*) The display apparatus of claim 12, further comprising a light source placed at a larger distance from a viewer than those from the parallax barrier device and the image display device.

Claim 15. (*Original*) The display apparatus of claim 12, wherein the liquid crystal layer switches display between a first display and a second display by switching the state of light between opaque and transmission in accordance with an electric signal applied to the pair of transparent-electrode substrates.

Claim 16. (*Original*) The display apparatus of claim 13, wherein the liquid crystal layer switches display between a stereoscopic display and a plane display by switching the state of light between opaque and transmission in accordance with an electric signal applied to the pair of transparent-electrode substrates.

Claim 17. (*New*) A parallax barrier device comprising a pair of transparent-electrode substrates each provided with a transparent electrode and a pair of polarizers sandwiching the pair of transparent-electrode substrates therebetween,

wherein a barrier light-shielding part and a light-transmitting part are formed in a gap between the pair of transparent-electrode substrates,

a liquid crystal layer is formed in the barrier light-shielding part,

a resin layer having the property of transmitting light and not serving as a liquid crystal layer is formed in the light-transmitting part,

the barrier light-shielding part and the light-transmitting part are alternately arranged along a direction in a plane parallel to the pair of transparent-electrode substrates, and

the barrier light-shielding part is configured to change a polarization state of light entering the liquid crystal layer according to a distribution state of liquid crystal molecules so that a polarization state of light which has passed through the liquid crystal layer differs from a polarization state of light which has passed through the resin layer having the property of transmitting light.

Claim 18. (*New*) The parallax barrier device of claim 1, wherein the resin layer is a negative resist for a spacer.

Claim 19. (*New*) The parallax barrier device of claim 12, wherein the resin layer is a negative resist for a spacer.

Claim 20. (*New*) The parallax barrier device of claim 12, wherein the first image and the second image incident on the light-transmitting part are separated from each other.